

PRICE THREEPENCE.

ing MAN, with capital, as
BET for a large freehold
within six miles of a rising
ruey, with which it has a
is partly stocked, and a
provements. The land is
the cultivation of wheat.
The owner being un-
desirous of increasing the
most person who would
and improve the concern.

National Library of Australia

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 11.
Humber (s), 500 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Melbourne 10 a.m.
Tasmanian (s), 500 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Melbourne 10 a.m.
L. N. Co. agents.

DEPARTURES.—March 11.
Dorchester (s), 500 tons, Captain Sullivan, for Melbourne 10 a.m.
Tasmanian (s), 500 tons, Captain Sullivan, for Melbourne 10 a.m.
L. N. Co. agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 11.
Humber (s), 500 tons, Captain Sullivan, for Melbourne 10 a.m.
Tasmanian (s), 500 tons, Captain Sullivan, for Melbourne 10 a.m.
L. N. Co. agents.

CLEARANCE.—March 11.
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progression. It is not long ago that the export of coal of our colony was 80,000 tons in the year. It is now 400,000, and the appliances provided by the different companies will enable the port to furnish any quantity which may possibly be required. There is nothing to hinder the hundreds of thousands from becoming millions in the course of a few years, providing the demand rises with the supply. It is only a few years ago that a ship had to remain at Newcastle eight months before it could obtain a cargo, but we now see waggon—each containing six tons of coal—lifted from the earth by a gigantic crane and discharged in a few minutes. Ships visiting the port instead of remaining on the berth, exhausting the profit by expenses, will obtain a cargo without difficulty, and make their voyage in a shorter time than formerly they required to obtain their cargo.

The only question which can arise is the possibility of competing with other countries in the supply of coal as to quality and price. The distance of Great Britain must always impose a very heavy charge upon this class of her exports. Thus, half the civilized world is within our reach; and if the price admits of sufficient profit, we cannot doubt that instead of seeing, as we are accustomed now and then, sixty vessels in the harbour of Newcastle, that number will be doubled and quadrupled.

The supply of coal is of course a grand element in the manufacturing future of these colonies. We have no desire to see our manufactures developed in the finer forms so long as our labour can be more profitably employed in the production of simpler mercantile values. We believe that the intercourse of nations is for their elevation and general well-being, and not to be regarded as an innovation or mere competition. England, with her capital and appliances of ages to furnish the world with her finished goods. We shall be happy if, while she supplies us with these more complex forms of industry, we can carry on a trade profitable to ourselves, and which will relieve us from the necessity of hopeless, and, indeed, undesirable rivalry. The quantity of coal that is made possible to dispose of in the colonies will rise with the increase of steam communication by sea, and locomotive engines on land. It will, no doubt, supersede all other kinds of fuel wherever steam communication is practicable. But it is not of course only from the growing and vast consumption of Australia that we anticipate the trade. The whole world is before us, and as American vessels have already taken cargoes of our produce, we may expect that when price and other circumstances give us the opportunity of voyaging of this kind, that we shall see many vessels under the stars and stripes through the port of Newcastle.

The enterprise of the new company is displayed in the fine railway communication between the mine and the port. Of course all this implies a very considerable expense, but, being once accomplished, we may reasonably anticipate that a return will be made satisfying all the just expectations of the shareholders.

The large mining population gathering in Newcastle will require the anxious solicitude of all who are concerned in that district. It is possible by the wise precautions to elevate the position of the mining population, and preserve them from influences which have been so often disastrous. We know of nothing more likely to have this effect than that companies, when prosperous, should endeavour to secure proper habits for their workmen.

They should promote schools for the education of their children, and establish institutions for the cultivation of their minds, and, above all, that kind of moral influence without which a dense mining population has a strong tendency to degenerate. The workmen now employed offer "specimens of fine muscular Christianity," and show, by their robust form and intelligent activity, that they have come from a country where men work, and where they feel that to work is not only a necessity but a blessing. Our only fear for them, and for Newcastle, is that false principles of political economy may interfere with the relations of the employers and the employed; and thus check that investment of capital which is the only guarantee of a permanent employment.

THE ANSWER OF MR. WEEKES TO MR. PARKES relative to the financial intentions of the Ministry was cautious and guarded enough to have been taken up by the PREMIER himself. It was not to be expected that any more information than parliamentary courtesy would be given to a member who was supposed to make his enquiries in the spirit of a rival, and who might be expected to make a bad use of his information. Arms are not to be put in the hands of the enemy. At the same time, Mr. WEEKES took the opportunity of dropping a hint, so as to break it gently to the House, that it might be expedient to retain the gold duty for one year longer. There is no doubt that the Government would dearly like to retain the duty if they could. They have no earnest convictions or conscientious scruples on the subject. It is merely a question as to whether they dare do it. If they could only be quite sure that they might safely try the temper of the House on this point, they would gladly do so, for the fifty thousand pounds that the tax will bring in is very much wanted, unless the Estimates are to be absolutely reduced to nothing. Ministers have already had one lesson this session as to the folly of cowardice. They would not have proposed their foolish scheme of transferring the duty from tea to rum if they had not been afraid of Mr. PARKES. Yet it turned out that they need not have been frightened at all. The House would have stood by them without reproaching them, if they had pleaded the emergency of circumstances as a justification for leaving the tariff alone for another year. As it was, even the House supported them, under much more difficult circumstances, and though bitterly reproaching them for their folly, voted for them. If, therefore, the Ministers can safely venture to do what is unreasonable, and yet receive the support of a majority, it is pretty clear that they may venture to do what is reasonable without any apprehension of losing that support. They are being kept in office for the sake of the Land Bill, and unless they do something particularly outrageous and unbearable they may calculate on remaining in their places till that bill is safely passed. That they will stay no longer is a promise. That will depend upon the skill with which they distribute rewards and punishments, and whether they are the champions of any other reforms. But they are likely to have a dangerous time of it, as the spirit of independence which is now pretty tightly curbed will break loose. For the present session they may do as they like, and take liberties. Hon. men would not dare to throw them

out, being in too much awe of their constituents, who would certainly visit them with displeasure if they delayed or perilled the Land Bill. The gold duty is a secondary consideration to the Land Bill. It only affects the miners, who are but a fraction of the community, and even they would probably bear with the tax a little longer, rather than see the Land Bill thrown over to another session. The probabilities are, therefore, that Ministers will take advantage of this state of things, and, in spite of all respected and well intentioned promises to the contrary, retain this convenient tax for another year.

If they do not, they must either hit upon some additional source of revenue, or knock off some of their intended expenditure. What new tax can be now proposed? Mr. WEEKES can hardly fish up his abandoned direct taxation scheme, and plunge the House at the end of the session into a long debate on the broad question of the relative merits of direct and indirect taxation, or on his particular application of his doctrines thereon. Yet the expenses of Government are increasing, especially the expenses in connexion with the gold-fields.

Now that the principal items for public works have been passed, there is very little that can be done in the way of saving. Chipping at salaries would yield only inappreciable results. There is only one item on which Mr. WEEKES can comfortably fall back, and that is the sum put down for paying off the debentures that fall due this year. To meet this little claim, a fresh loan would doubtless be granted. This would be in harmony with the course of Government hitherto. It is a regular practice now to open the session with a promise to pay off the debts falling due that year, and to close the session with a regret that either the income has been too deficient, or that unforeseen expenses have been too heavy to allow of the repayment being effected, and the virtuous intention is therefore postponed to another year. Strictly speaking, this is nothing more or less than borrowing money to pay current expenses, and saddling posterity with the cost of our annual contingencies. Neither Government nor Legislature is honest enough to say so, because neither likes to face the unwelcome alternatives of increased taxation or reduced expenditure. But the fact is so, nevertheless. A sum of money intended to be paid for originally out of revenue, is paid for by negotiating a loan—the excuse being that the year's revenue has run short. The same may be said with regard to many of the sums borrowed for public works. Some of these amounts ought to be partially if not wholly paid out of revenue, being either an experimental expenditure, or clear of such a character that posterity will reap no benefit at all from the commensurate. But there are not funds enough to be honest, and so the public debt is extravagantly increased, parliament year by year sanctioning a process which substantially consists of going into debt to pay expenses that ought to be met off hand. The process is disguised, but that makes it none the less discreditable. It is a spendthrift policy which cannot last for ever, and must come to an end some day, and the sooner the better for the honour and credit of the colony.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
LAMBING FLAT.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
FRIDAY, MARCH 8.
The Escort left yesterday with 2966 ounces of gold, and 2933 in cash.

Inspector Black, with the troopers from Sydney, arrived yesterday. They are stationed at the Patrol Camp, five miles from Lambing Flat. The military are expected on Sunday, and are to be quartered near to the Court-house on Lambing Flat. The three men for the murderous assault were fully committed, yesterday, to take their trial at the Goulburn Assizes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cowper's speech, the report of which should have reached you yesterday, the meeting was harangued by Mr. Spicer, a leader of the Miners' Protective League, who stated that if Mr. Cowper denounced him as a rebel for the part that he and others had taken on the Chinese question, then he would be a rebel to the back-bone. Mr. Cowper, of course, withdrew from the meeting as soon as this blistering and inflammatory harangue commenced. He was cheered as he left the ground. Since then the chairman of the meeting has addressed a letter of apology to the Hon. C. Cowper, expressing his regret at the course pursued by Mr. Spicer, and assured him that such conduct was highly reprehensible and entirely at variance with the wishes of the Protective League. A grand meeting is to be held to-morrow, Saturday, to hear Mr. Cowper's views more fully explained. This is intended to be a grand meeting of all the diggers, and is to be held at Stony Creek. I shall despatch an express messenger immediately after the meeting. Mr. Cowper attaches great importance to this demonstration.

To-night the Premier is to dine at Stony Creek with a small party representing the commercial interests of that field. It is expected that about 30 will be present.

There is some talk of inviting Mr. Cowper to a grand banquet prior to his departure from Lambing Flat.

Great numbers of Chinese are on the roads ready to return to their claims as soon as the military arrive. They are at Binnallong and Burrows in large numbers. The diggers are still as determined as ever to keep them away, although it is the general opinion that the leaders of the League are losing their prestige.

The weather is still delightful, but rain is much wanted. Water is not too abundant. The population increases every day.

The want of postal arrangements prevents my sending so often as I desire. The telegraph is very much needed, and it is to be hoped the Government will immediately take steps to extend it to this important gold-field.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.
The mining news still continues satisfactory, especially so from Spring Creek—at the new rushes, where there is a very good paying surface, besides deep sinking.

From Wombat we have good reports, the puddling machine is still at work. One claim at Wombat has been realising as much as £20 per man per week. At Blackguard Gully news still remains about the same as usual. Most of the diggers are making fair wages.

SUNDAY MORNING.
The dinner given to Mr. Cowper at Stony Creek, on Friday evening, proved to be but a small party of twenty-five persons, and no representative of the press was present. I am told that Messrs. J. N. Ryan, E. Ryan, M. Wetlan, M. Miles, Murphy, and the Superintendent of the Southern Patrol, with the Gold Commissioner, were present. Mr. J. N. Ryan presided.

The commercial men, coupled with the mining interests of Lambing Flat, have invited the Premier to a banquet on Tuesday next, which he has accepted.

This is to be a public demonstration, and a large number of persons are expected to be present.

THE MONSTER MEETING.
Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon a Monster Meeting of the diggers was held at Spring Creek, to hear the views of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the Chinese question. About two (2) thousand persons attended.

Mr. DONALD CAMERON, one of the Miners' Protective League, was called to the chair. He merely called on the diggers to give each man his hearing.

Considering the nature of the meeting it passed off quietly, although there was great confusion when the great question of the day was being handled.

During the speech of the Hon. C. Cowper an accident happened, which precipitated nearly all on the temporary platform erected for the occasion to the ground. Some part of the structure gave way and immediately fell down, but beyond a great confusion, no harm was done.

The Colonial Secretary concluded his speech from a cart which was fortunately near the platform.

Mr. STEWART, one of the committee of the Miners' Protective League, first addressed the meeting. He said the great question for which the meeting was called was to discuss the Chinese Grievance with the greatest statesman in New South Wales. Mr. Stewart drew the attention of Mr. Cowper to the fact of the Chinese never having discovered a gold-field for themselves, but they always followed in the wake of the European population, and to such an extent that they (the Europeans) were obliged, in self-defence, to drive them away.

That the great complaint against them was the way in which they wasted water, every morning, washing, loadings and tailings, and being satisfied if the result was only one pennyweight per day.

Mr. STEWART then asked the miners if the troops were to re-instate the Chinese, or for what purpose have they been sent? (Great confusion and cries of "No, never.") Mr. Stewart was greatly cheered on resuming his speech.

Mr. SPICER, another of the committee, then addressed the Assembly in a short but feeling speech. He called on the diggers, one and all, to say whether they would have their liberties and their rights worn away by a Chinese oath. (A great uproar, and cries of "No, never!") and every hand raised up in support of the question. He begged of the miners to say that they must be removed, and concluded his speech in the following strain:—For God's sake, Mr. Cowper, don't bring them back to the point of the bayonet. One question I ask you, Mr. Cowper, "will you promise to keep them off?" and we will all to a man, promise to be good and loyal subjects, and not the rebels and rioters that some people have tried to make us; and now, all men, who are against the Chinese returning, hold up your hands. (Every hand was held up amidst most deafening applause.)

Mr. TORPHY, the chairman of the Miners' League, then followed. He said the law had authorised the Chinese to work on the field, but the rights of common law forbid it. He stated that the scarcity of water was the great drawback to this field, and necessarily the cause of the great annoyance of the Chinese, as at the present time many of the Europeans had to pay as high as 6d. per bucket for water. Mr. Torphy was greatly cheered on resuming his seat.

The Hon. C. Cowper then addressed the assembly, and was received with great applause. He stated that he had during his lifetime held many responsible positions, but never before had he felt such a heavy weight as the responsibility which now rested upon him. A crisis had arrived, and they knew that he had always looked on the mining interests with favour, and also, that he had fought their battles for them in the Assembly; and now, he trusted that as he had come from Sydney on purpose to hear their grievances, and act up to the advice that he intended to give them. He stated that he deeply sympathised with them, but regretted that they should have adopted such a course as to put the law at defiance, and try to embarrass the Government. Obedience to law and order he considered to be of paramount importance, and that even the great Chinese puzzle would sink into comparative insignificance when social law and good order was defied and trampled on by the people. He felt it a hardship that there was a scarcity of water, and he thought that if the Chinese were allowed to come among them indiscriminately, that the grievance would be great, but what was the question? Was there any substantial reason for their setting the law at defiance? (Discontent and confusion.) The Chinese had never been at Spring Creek, at Stony Creek, or at Wombat. The Chinese had not used their water, as the previous speakers had endeavoured to show, nor had they been allowed to fraternise with the diggers. By what Mr. Commissioner Clote says the Chinese had not nor could not have proved the nuisance that they had been accused of, for Mr. Clote had taken the heavy responsibility on himself unsupported by the law, by prohibiting them to fraternise with the Europeans, and had restricted their working to one spot. Mr. Cowper spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Clote in trying to make the diggers see their errors, and publicly acknowledged the manner in which he had used his own influence in making the Chinese locate in one place only from the first. Mr. Cowper then said that he considered the law as it stands at present, unsatisfactory, and that a clause should at once be inserted in the Act, giving the Commissioner power to refuse leaving a miner's right to any but naturalised subjects. (Great applause.) But as the law at present recognises no distinction between nations, it is the bounden duty of every one to uphold that law, and seek alteration in the only legitimate way by petitioning the Parliament. Mr. Cowper then urged the miners to lay their grievances before the House, and that they would receive immediate attention. Mr. Cowper stated that, when he first heard of the Chinese grievance he sympathised with the miners, and could hardly blame them for taking the steps they had, but when he came to enquire for himself to see how the case actually stood, it altered his opinion, for they had not been subjected to the annoyances they had tried to make out for the public to believe. Mr. Clote had relieved them from the intolerable nuisance. (Great confusion.) He continued that the Chinese are great evils, and you know I am all in my power to restrict their importation, but evil as they undoubtedly are, still that does not authorise us in taking up arms against the Government and setting the law at defiance. If the Legislature say that no one un-naturalised shall be a miner's right, then would the whole affair settle down to a nutshell: Will you, then, as men, say that you will oppose the Government and the laws for, if you do take that course, the Government must and will uphold the authority of the law, and you know they are bound to do so. Then, if such is the case, the country will look upon you men of Burragong as the miserable rebels beat by the Government of your own country. (Cries of "Never! No, never!") Great uproar and confusion.)

Mr. COWPER then said—to show them and prove to them that the country was watching their movements and was crying out in strong language against such defiance of the laws he read the leader from the Yass Courier of Wednesday last; also, a leader from a late date of the Melbourne Herald. (Great confusion) when Mr. Cowper read that the (Miners' Rights are to be abolished by this league, as also is the Gold Duty. Mr. Cowper showed them that the Courier was correct, for it was stated in their own proceedings. (Great confusion, and down with the League—down with the Courier.) Mr. Cowper told them that as long as they were determined to set the law at defiance he could do nothing and could promise nothing for them. He called upon them to lay down their arms, and to stop the only wise course—petition the Government, and if they would take his advice they would at once and for ever disband the Protective League, which he had already denounced. Mr. Cowper called on them to wait till the country legislates on the Chinese question, to carry out their operations with moderation, and not as their manifesto set forth, for there could be no reason in keeping alive a league which issues such inflammatory manifestos. Mr. Cowper stated that he had received a telegram stating the Land Bill had passed, which was received with cheers. He concluded his speech by saying that he hoped they would not compel the Government to act against them, for law and order was sacred to any other question, and in that view the country would support the Government. Can you, he continued, until the law is altered, act in disobedience to its just commands? And can you complain if the Government renege the Chinese on their claims in the only spot where they have been located. This is the determination of the Government, and I ask can you reasonably complain, and will you now allow them to be reinstated at that place, without inquiring? This was received with great uproar, and cries of "No, no, we won't have them," and also "yes, yes." The confusion was, however, so great that could not be taken as the unanimous voice of the people; some cried yes, and others no. The uproar was so great that it was

National Library of Australia

containing no of prison, at very low rate. Organ can be obtained (post free) on application to Mr. W. STEUBB, 349, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Goods forwarded to Sydney free of charge.

SALE, when 70 **class Library and** **Station**; capabilities vary
large, with 6000 good sheep, mostly **over, Apply to**
TUCKER and CO., 206, George-street.

354- Part bale, 3 pieces 50 inch Surfar, 377 yards.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Tampa, Wash.

10 ditta, each 15 ditta, onto ditta, none
25 ditta, each 25 ditta. None ditta, slightly ditta.
Turns, each,

Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

1486785

Wine and Spirits, duty paid.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) have received instructions to sell by auction at their Mart, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY, the 12th** instant, at 11 o'clock,
 1 hoghead sherry
 6 quarter-casks ditto
 6 ditto ditto port

1 ditto Irish whiskey
1 ditto Scotch ditto
12 cases superior sherry, each 3 dozen
12 ditto ditto port, each 4 ditto
30 ditto Martell's brandy, each 1 dozen
100 ditto Worthington and Robinson's old, each 4 dozen

Terms at sale

**BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
"TENNINGSBURG."**

11,117 SEATS, more or less.
Distant only 85 miles from Maryborough.

Terms—One third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and station.

M R. BREWSTER has been instructed by the Proprietors to sell by public auction,

That very extensive and well-grassed lot **WENHILL**
GRADING, in the **SURREY DISTRICT** Quas
 lead, capable of supporting 30,000 **ANERS**.
 The **IMPROVEMENTS** comprise a good cottage pro
 dence of six rooms, detached in a very superior manner with
 French light, &c.; detached kitchen, summer's cottage
 masonry, Washed, floor and shingled; four good-
 masonry, but large barn, draining, stable, &c.

There are seven new sheep-stations with, and about 3 hundred.

With the above station will be sold about
1000 ewes, maidens, more or less
4000 ewes, from 3 years upwards, ditto ditto
800 wethers, 1½ years old, ditto ditto
1781 wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years old, ditto ditto
2880 wethers, about equal sexes
100 rams

11,179 sheep, more or less.
Storm, bullocks, and drays, working horses, implement
&c., to be taken at a valuation.
This sale affords an excellent opportunity for securing
a station possessing large grazing capabilities, and
in every way worthy the attention of persons on the lookout
for a really good squinting property in the colony
Queensland.

DISTRICT OF DARLING DOWNS.
WARRA WARRA, DRAMMAR FOREST, AND
KOGAN CREEK STATIONS,
 together with
 20,000 SHEEP, more or less
 1000 CATTLE, more or less
 100 HORSES, more or less.
 And distant only about 140 miles from Ipswich.

Terms—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at 60 days and two years from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and stations.

M R. BREWSTER has been instructed to sell the mortgage, to sell by public auction at his home, the Auctioneer's Exchange, George-street, **WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock.** These first-class stations. **WARA WARA, REA**

MAN POROSH and KOGAN CREEK, in the district of DARLING DOWN, and adjoining the Messrs. Belf's well-known station, JINHOUE.

They are situated in one of the choicest parts of the DARLING DOWN DISTRICT. The country principally consists of small plains of salt bush and small of the most fattening description.

THE STATIONS have a frontage of twelve miles both sides of the Candamie River, in addition to which the Kangaroo River, Coonah Creek, and other small

The Government estimate of the grading capabilities of these runs is at the consequence of the present season, was 50,000 sheep—but the actual capabilities are much larger; it being a well-known fact that there are but few Dorling Downs which are not at present doing better twice the number of sheep they are assessed for.

The last six houses are most complete, and are well built and the greater portion have been very recently erected. They consist of a dwelling house of six rooms, detached kitchen; large store, divided into three compartments, with loft over all; overstorey of six rooms; four men's huts, all shingled and painted; one shingled and Blacksmith's shop; large paddock, newly enclosed; and a very superior weathered, built last year at a cost of over £800.

There are twelve sheep station huts, with either large

With the above stations will be sold the following sheep:—

5000	ewes, aged, none broken mouthed
2000	ewes, 4 and 5 years old
4000	ewes, 1½ to 4 years old
6700	wethers, 1½ to 3 years old
9000	wethers, mixed ages
300	rams

30,000 sheep, more or less
1000 head of cattle, more or less
100 horses, more or less.
ALL THE SHEEP with the exception of about 30
have been bred on the station. **THEY ARE WA-**
NTED SOUND AND FREE FROM ALL DE-
FEASE, and are a **FAIR AVERAGE OF DOWN**
SHEEP, having been bred from some of the best blood
the colony. vis. Talbot, Pinner, and B. & C.

THE HORSES are well bred, and make capital hackneys, being got by Lancaster, Byron, and Northern Hunter. Store, implements, bullock and horse drays, two teams of bullocks, working horses, &c. &c., to be taken at valuation.

It would be impossible to enumerate in the limits of an advertisement, the many advantages which the above first-class stations possess. Suffice it to say that they are all of the highest quality.

The stations are held under 14 years' lease, at the expiration of which time a renewal for five years longer is accorded to the lessee under the Queensland Land Bill.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Healey, Esq., to sell his Yards, Western Road, on **THURSDAY** next, the 16th **March**, at 12 o'clock, 270 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. These cattle are fresh from the station.

Important to Purchasers of Store Sheep.
10.15.0. P. 10.15.0. P.

On **TUESDAY, 26th March.**

R. G. YEOMANS has received instructions from **A. H. Palmer, Esq.,** to sell by auction, the **Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 12 o'clock.**

The following first-class seats shown, which are perfect

sound, and never been diagnosed -
2,300 (more or less) fine grown ewe lambs, weaned
4,700 (ditto ditto) breeding ewes, 5 to 6 years old
£50 (ditto ditto) maiden ewes, 1 to 2 years old.
The above being the whole of the female sheep
now running on the Yellallor station, district
Gwydir, Arden.

1,200 (more or less) breeding ewes, 4 years old
1,200 (ditto ditto) breeding ewes, 5 to 6 years, now run
ning at Yarraville station.

10,350 total.
All the breeding ewes have their lambs weaned, so that they will be in fine condition for the purchaser.
Lambs of first quality can also be supplied if required.
The whole are guaranteed sound and healthy.
Delivery to be taken within one month from day sale.
Terms—One-half cash on the fall of the hammer the number.

The above sheep are from the celebrated flocks of Hon. Dargor, Esq., the breeding and character of whose stock, as we well know renders it almost unnecessary comment on the quality, further than to say that the wool from these sheep realised in the English market from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9½d. per lb.; and fat stock from same flocks always realise highest market rates; and now offered

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
 Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 8th March, 1861.
 Breasted.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instment at noon, on the premises occupied by the defendant, Pitt-street North, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
A quantity of household furniture, carriage, horses, and harness.

